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Oxytocin receptor (*OXTR*) polymorphisms and attachment in human infants

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Ordinary variations in human infants' attachment behaviors – their proclivity to seek and accept comfort from caregivers – are associated with a wide range of individual differences in psychological functioning in adults. The current investigation examined variation in the oxytocin receptor (*OXTR*) gene as one possible source of these variations in infant attachment. One hundred seventy-six infants (77 Caucasian, 99 non-Caucasian) were classified as securely or insecurely attached based on their behavior in the Strange Situation (Ainsworth et al., 1978). The A allele of *OXTR* rs2254298 was associated with attachment security in the non-Caucasian infants ($p < 0.005$). These findings underscore the importance of oxytocin in the development of human social behavior and support its role in social stress-regulation and the development of trust.

Keywords: attachment, trust, development, oxytocin, polymorphisms

OXYTOCIN RECEPTOR (*OXTR*) POLYMORPHISMS PREDICT ATTACHMENT IN HUMAN INFANTS

Humans are social creatures, though some more than others. Even in infancy, humans vary dramatically in their proclivity to seek and accept comfort from caregivers (Bowlby, 1969/1982; Ainsworth et al., 1978). These ordinary variations, readily observable in infancy, are associated with a wide range of individual differences in psychological functioning in adults. Infants who rely on their caregivers with ease and confidence, compared with infants who do not, are more likely to experience stronger cognitive and language development (van IJzendoorn et al., 1995; Sroufe et al., 2005), healthier interpersonal relations (Sroufe et al., 2005), and decreased risk of later mental health problems such as mood disorders, externalizing disorders, and dissociative and attentional disorders (Warren et al., 1997; Carlson, 1998; Greenberg, 1999; Clarke et al., 2002; Sroufe et al., 2005). Although scientists have devoted considerable effort to identifying the foundations of these differences, much remains unknown. In this article we present evidence from molecular genetics demonstrating that at least some of the variance in the quality of infants' attachment behavior is associated with a polymorphism of the oxytocin receptor gene (*OXTR*).

Attachment is a theory of social stress-regulation, concerned specifically with how infants use caregivers to modulate their own stress. Systematic individual differences in infants' use of caregivers are posited to correspond to infants' expectations and trust of caregivers (Bowlby, 1969/1982; Ainsworth et al., 1978; Johnson et al., 2007). In the standard method for assessing individual differences, known as the Strange Situation (Ainsworth et al., 1978), infants' parent-directed behaviors are observed immediately following a

mildly stressful separation and are used to classify infants as either securely or insecurely attached. *Securely* attached infants tend to readily greet or approach their caregivers; they accept comfort and calm quickly. In contrast, *insecurely* attached infants either ignore their caregivers or alternately approach and reject them; such infants are slow to calm.

Research on the precursors of infant attachment suggests a role for both environmental and genetic factors. Regarding environmental factors, traditional methods of mother–infant observation have consistently identified parenting behaviors as modest, though robust, sources of variance in the quality of infant attachment. For example, maternal sensitivity and responsiveness has been associated with infant security; similarly, maternal inconsistency, and rejection have been found to be related to infant insecurity (Ainsworth et al., 1978; de Wolff and van IJzendoorn, 1997). Regarding genetic factors, some behavioral genetic studies on twins suggest that infant attachment also has a heritable component, although other studies have disputed this (see Bakermans-Kranenburg and van IJzendoorn, 2007, for a review of this literature).

Recent advances in molecular genetics permit a different, promising, approach to the examination of genetic influences on attachment by focusing on specific candidate genes. Polymorphisms in genes involved in the production, transport, and metabolism of many neurotransmitters and brain substances have now been related to a variety of mental health outcomes, including psychiatric conditions (Caspi and Moffitt, 2006; Psychiatric GWAS Consortium Coordinating Committee, 2009), as well as to normal variations in stress reactivity (Gotlib et al., 2008) and shyness and behavioral inhibition (Fox et al., 2005). Indeed, several investigators

have found associations between attachment-relevant behavior and polymorphisms involved in the dopamine and serotonin systems in both adults (Gillath et al., 2008; van IJzendoorn et al., 2008) and children (Bakermans-Kranenburg and van IJzendoorn, 2007; Gervai et al., 2007; Barry et al., 2008), consistent with the role of these neurotransmitters in the regulation of social stress-regulation and approach/withdrawal behaviors.

Another promising target of inquiry is oxytocin and its receptors. Oxytocin is a neuropeptide produced in the hypothalamus and projected via axon transmission into the amygdala and its associated areas where the oxytocin receptor is found (Insel, 1997; Winslow and Insel, 2002). In animals, oxytocin has been found to influence a host of mammalian social behaviors including mother–infant attachment, pair bonding, social recognition, and social communication (Insel, 1997; Winslow and Insel, 2002; Takayanagi et al., 2005; Lim and Young, 2006). Indeed, both oxytocin and oxytocin receptor knockout mice show severe deficits in social behavior (Winslow and Insel, 2002; Takayanagi et al., 2005).

Oxytocin also plays an important role in the social behavior of humans. A single dose of intranasally administered oxytocin has been found to increase healthy adults' attention to the eye region of faces (Guastella et al., 2007), to enhance their ability to infer mental states from eye-related information (Domes et al., 2007), to strengthen their memory for emotional faces (Savaskan et al., 2008), to dampen their negative reactions to aversive faces (Kirsch et al., 2005; Petrovic et al., 2008), and to facilitate their recognition of positive social words (Unkelbach et al., 2008). The effects of oxytocin appear to be specific to social stimuli: compared to controls, adults who received a dose of oxytocin-laden nasal spray accepted greater risk from unseen human partners and trusted them with more of their own money than they did unseen interactive computers (Kosfeld et al., 2005). Finally, Buchheim et al. (2009) reported that the intranasal administration of oxytocin increased the experience of attachment-related security in previously insecure adults.

Oxytocin has also been studied in the context of atypical development. Pollak and his colleagues, for example, found that children with a history of institutionalization and social deprivation showed a smaller rise in urinary oxytocin during an interactive episode with their caregivers than did children without such a history (Wisner Fries et al., 2005). Investigators have also found that intravenous administration of oxytocin improves the social cognition of patients with autism, a neurodevelopmental disorder characterized in part by a lack of social engagement (Hollander et al., 2007).

Polymorphisms exist in the genes for both oxytocin and its receptor. Motivated in part by recent work documenting associations between autism and polymorphisms at several locations within the oxytocin receptor gene (Wu et al., 2005; Jacob et al., 2007; Lerer et al., 2007; Liu et al., 2010), recent studies have examined associations between attachment-related phenomena in adults and single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNPs) within *OXTR*. The A allele of *OXTR* rs53576 has been linked to less sensitive parenting behavior (Bakermans-Kranenburg and van IJzendoorn, 2008), higher stress reactivity (Rodrigues et al., 2009), reduced social support seeking (Kim et al., 2010), and reduced amygdala activation when processing facial emotions (Tost et al., 2010). In one study, the G allele of rs53576 was associated with insecure

attachment in depressed adults (Costa et al., 2009); however, two studies found no association between rs53576 and adults' reports of their own attachment (Gillath et al., 2008; Rodrigues et al., 2009). Another common polymorphism in *OXTR*, rs2254298, has been linked to amygdala volume in both adults (Inoue et al., 2010) and adolescent girls (Furman et al., 2011), attachment anxiety in adult females and autism-spectrum traits in males (Chen and Johnson, 2011), and depression and anxiety symptoms in adolescent girls (Thompson et al., 2011). However, inconsistent patterns of association between particular alleles (A vs. G) and specific phenotypic outcomes have been reported for rs2254298 (cf. Wu et al., 2005; Jacob et al., 2007).

Considered collectively, the results from animal work, healthy adults, and atypically developing children all point to a probable role of oxytocin in the social development and attachment-related behaviors of healthy infants. Although it is not feasible to extract samples of oxytocin from, or administer oxytocin to, healthy infants, the tools of molecular genetics are readily applied to this population. In this context, the goal of the current study was to examine associations between allelic variants at two loci of the oxytocin receptor gene and infant attachment behavior, while taking into consideration possible population differences.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Data were obtained from 176 healthy infants (98 male) between the ages of 12 and 16 months recruited from a larger study of infant social development in San Francisco Bay Area. Two tested infants for whom DNA extraction failed were not included in the sample. The sample included 77 Caucasians and 99 non-Caucasians. Of the 132 parents who reported family income levels, 46 earned less than the regional median of approximately \$100,000 annually for a family of 4, and 86 families earned more. Of the 160 primary caregivers who reported their highest attained educational level, 22 had a high school degree or some college, 80 had a college degree, and 58 had a graduate degree.

Parents reported the child's ethnicity and race using the categories developed by the National Institute of Health for reporting purposes. These include two ethnic categories (Hispanic or Latino, and Not Hispanic or Latino) and five racial categories (American Indian or Alaska Native, Asian, Black or African American, Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander, and White). For our purposes, infants reported to be Non-Hispanic and White were classified as "Caucasian," and all others as "non-Caucasian." Because the allele frequencies in Caucasian populations that have been studied to date differ significantly from those documented in all other populations studied to date¹, analyses combining data from Caucasian and non-Caucasian infants introduce the potential confound of population stratification due to genetic drift. Thus, we also included ethnicity (Caucasian and non-Caucasian) in our analyses. Although "non-Caucasian" does not designate a genetically homogenous population, very similar allele frequencies at rs2254298 have been documented in the three non-Caucasian populations that have been studied to date (see text footnote 1).

¹www.hapmap.org

All parents gave their written informed consent. The study was approved by the Institutional Review Board of Stanford University. All statistical analyses were conducted using SPSS18 (SPSS, Inc.).

ATTACHMENT STATUS

The quality of each infant's attachment to his/her primary caregiver was assessed using the Strange Situation, a standardized procedure and set of coding criteria developed by Ainsworth et al. (1978). This procedure guides the infant through a series of 3 min episodes in which he or she is first brought, with his or her caregiver, to an unfamiliar room filled with toys, then introduced to a stranger, left alone with the stranger, and finally left entirely alone. After each separation the infant is reunited with either the stranger or his or her caregiver. Infants' approach, physical contact, resistant, and avoidant behaviors toward the caregiver in reunion episodes were used to classify infants as either *secure* or *insecure* (Ainsworth et al., 1978). The primary coder was trained and certified at the Minnesota Institute for Child Development Attachment Workshop. A secondary coder double-coded 85 (48%) of the tapes, $\kappa = 0.70$.

GENOTYPING

Two SNPs were selected for genotyping on the basis of their known association with autism as well as with attachment-related outcomes in healthy adults: *OXTR* rs2254298 and *OXTR* rs53576. Both are located in the third intron of *OXTR* and are likely non-coding markers of unidentified functional variations in the oxytocin receptor gene.

DNA was collected from saliva samples using the Oragene Kit (DNA Genotek, Ottawa, ON, Canada). Amplification of rs2254298 was performed with the primers 5'-TGAAAGCAGAGTTGTGTGGACAGG-3' and the antisense primer 5'-AACGCCCCACCCAGTTTCTTC-3' under standard conditions. Amplification of rs53576 was performed with the primers GCCCACCATGCTCTCCACATC and GCTGGACTCAGGAGGAATAGGGAC. Call rates were ~98% for each SNP. Three samples that failed on the first attempt were successfully re-run. Genotyping was carried out by KBiosciences using their internal KASP chemistry, a form of fluorescence-based competitive allele-specific PCR using FRET quencher cassette oligonucleotides. Further details of the assay design are available directly from KBiosciences².

RESULTS

ATTACHMENT STATUS

Ninety-eight of the infants (56%) were classified as secure and 78 (44%) as insecure. Preliminary analyses yielded no effects of family income or caregiver's education on the rate of security; consequently, these variables were removed from further analysis.

GENOTYPING

Allele and genotype frequencies of both SNPs are summarized in **Table 1**. Both SNPs were in Hardy-Weinberg equilibrium for the overall sample as well as the Caucasian and non-Caucasian subsamples (all $ps > 0.47$). The allele frequencies in our Caucasian and non-Caucasian samples are consistent with those reported

in the human genome database (see text footnote 1), Jacob et al. (2007), and Wu et al. (2005). For both SNPs, the A allele was more common in the non-Caucasian samples than in the Caucasian samples. To test for association between the two SNPs, we used Haploview 4.2³ to calculate r^2 , a measure of linkage disequilibrium. In our overall sample as well as within the two ethnic subsamples, negligible linkage disequilibrium was observed (all $r^2 < 0.01$).

For rs53576, preliminary analyses using an additive genetic model revealed no significant effects. Therefore, a dominant genetic model (grouping infants based on the presence or absence of at least one A allele) was also tested; this model has also been used in previous studies showing associations between rs53576 and social behavior in humans (Bakermans-Kranenberg and van Ijzendoorn, 2008; Rodrigues et al., 2009). For rs2254298, testing the additive genetic model would have been uninformative given the rarity of the AA carriers – only five AA carriers (3%) were present in the sample. Therefore, we used a dominant genetic model, combining the AA and AG carriers creating into a single group defined by having at least one A allele. Eliminating the AA carriers entirely from the analyses to leaving a comparison of only AG vs. GG carriers (the strategy taken in Thompson et al., 2011) does not significantly change any of the reported results.

OXTR rs53576

A dominant genetic model was tested, with infants grouped according to the presence ($n = 103$) or absence ($n = 73$) of at least one A allele. Consistent with the previous finding in adults of Gillath et al. (2008), we found no association between variants of rs53576 and security of attachment, even when accounting for ethnicity and sex, as tested by a logistic regression with the terms entered together: rs53576 (presence vs. absence of the A allele), ethnicity (Caucasian vs. non-Caucasian), sex, and their interactions, all $ps > 0.45$.

OXTR rs2254298

Grouping the infants according to the presence of at least one A allele resulted in 47 infants with and 129 without. As with other findings in the literature (Wu et al., 2005; Jacob et al., 2007), the association between the genotype at rs2254298 (presence vs.

³<http://www.broad.mit.edu/mpg/haploview>

Table 1 | Allele and genotype frequencies of *OXTR* SNPs.

	Allele distribution		Genotype distribution		
	G	A	GG	AG	AA
RS53576					
Overall sample	224 (64%)	128 (36%)	73 (41%)	78 (44%)	25 (14%)
Caucasians	114 (74%)	40 (26%)	41 (53%)	32 (42%)	4 (5%)
Non-Caucasians	110 (56%)	88 (44%)	32 (32%)	46 (46%)	21 (21%)
RS2254298					
Overall sample	300 (85%)	52 (15%)	129 (73%)	42 (24%)	5 (3%)
Caucasians	141 (92%)	13 (8%)	65 (84%)	11 (14%)	1 (1%)
Non-Caucasians	159 (80%)	39 (20%)	64 (65%)	31 (31%)	4 (4%)

²<http://www.kbioscience.co.uk>

absence of the A allele) and the behavioral outcome (secure vs. insecure) appeared to differ as a function of ethnicity (Caucasian vs. non-Caucasian), with the opposite directions of association in the two groups (**Figure 1**). This interaction was confirmed with a logistic regression in which genotype, ethnicity, sex, and their possible interactions were entered together, which remains significant ($p < 0.05$) after accounting for multiple testing of two SNPs (rs53576 and rs2254298) using a Bonferroni correction.

To examine the association between rs2254298 and security of attachment further, we conducted further separate regression analyses on each population. Because no effects for sex were seen, it was removed from these further analyses. We also performed *post hoc* power estimations for the logistic regression analyses of both the Caucasian and non-Caucasian samples using the power calculator for logistic regressions at <http://www.dartmouth.edu/~eugened/power-samplesize.php>.

OXTR RS2254298 ANALYSIS BY ETHNICITY

Caucasians

Six of the 12 Caucasian infants (50%) with the A allele and 39 of the 65 Caucasian infants (60%) without the A allele were securely attached to their caregivers. A logistic regression detected no association between the presence of an A allele at rs2254298 and the attachment status of the Caucasian infants, $p > 0.50$ (see **Table 2**). Given our sample size and observed effect size, the power to detect a significant (at the 5% level) main effect of rs2254298 (dominant model) on attachment status in Caucasians was less than 1%.

NON-CAUCASIANS

In contrast to the Caucasians, 26 of the 35 non-Caucasians infants (74%) with the A allele were securely attached compared to only 27 of the 64 infants (42%) without it. Thus, the non-Caucasian infants were almost four times more likely to develop a secure attachment

if they had the A allele at rs2254298 than if they did not, $p = 0.003$ by a logistic regression (see **Table 2**). Given our sample size and observed effect size, the power to detect a significant (at the 5% level) main effect of rs2254298 (dominant model) on attachment status in non-Caucasians was 65%.

DISCUSSION

These results are the first to document a specific association between a polymorphism in the oxytocin receptor gene and individual differences in the security of attachment in a population of human infants. The association suggests that there are at least two functional variants of the oxytocin receptor gene. The variant marked by the A allele at rs2254298 was significantly more likely to be associated with secure attachment than was the variant marked by the G allele in non-Caucasian infants, but not in Caucasian infants. These non-Caucasian infants were more willing and able to accept comfort from their caregivers if they had at least one A allele at rs2254298 than if they did not. As a group, Caucasian infants showed no associations between the rs2254298 SNP and security of attachment. No associations were found with the rs53576 SNP in any ethnic group.

It is not clear why there was not a significant association between OXTR and attachment in the Caucasian infants. It is noteworthy, however, that previous studies have documented ethnic differences in OXTR associations with phenotype. In the Chinese Han population studied by Wu et al. (2005), the A allele of rs2254298 was associated with autism. In contrast, in the Caucasian sample studied by Jacob et al. (2007), the G allele was associated with autism. One explanation for this discrepancy involves patterns of linkage disequilibrium between the functional loci and the associated markers used in these studies. In evolutionary time, patterns of linkage disequilibrium naturally change through the recurring process of recombination. When two populations diverge, the patterns of linkage disequilibrium within each may also diverge. It is possible, therefore, that a functional SNP of OXTR is linked to the rs2254298 A allele in the Chinese Han population, but the G allele in the Caucasian population. These patterns of linkage disequilibrium would be consistent with the observation that Caucasian infants are not less likely to be securely attached than non-Caucasian infants despite the relatively low frequency of the A allele in Caucasian populations (see text footnote 1).

Even without differences in patterns of linkage disequilibrium, possible interactions with other genetic or cultural factors may affect our ability to detect oxytocin receptor function in some populations more than in others. For instance, an important role of oxytocin receptors is to regulate serotonin (Yoshida et al., 2009) and dopamine function (Liu and Wang, 2003). Serotonin and dopamine function, however, are influenced by multiple factors, including

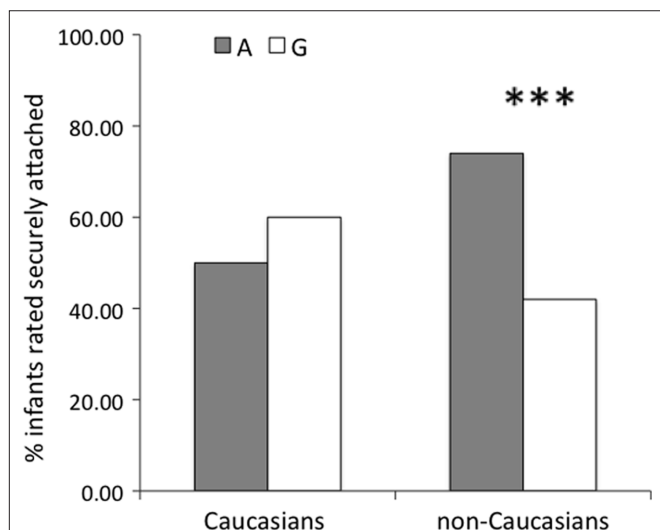


FIGURE 1 | Percentage of infants classified as secure as a function of rs2254298 genotype and ethnicity. Group A includes infants with the AA or AG genotype. Group G includes infants with the GG genotype. The effect of genotype on attachment security was significant in the non-Caucasian group ($p < 0.005$).

Table 2 | Logistic regressions predicting security of attachment from presence or absence of the A allele at OXTR rs2254298 for Caucasian and non-Caucasian populations.

Population	B	Wald χ^2	p	Odds ratio [95% CI]
Caucasians	-0.40	0.41	0.52	0.67 [0.19, 2.29]
Non-Caucasians	1.38	8.86	0.003	3.95 [1.60, 9.80]

other genetic polymorphisms that themselves vary across ethnic populations (e.g., Chang et al., 1996; Kunugi et al., 1997). These unmeasured differences may mask oxytocin function and inhibit our ability to observe variations in *OXTR* function to a greater extent in some populations than in others.

We may not be able to resolve these issues until we gain a more complete understanding of the structure of the oxytocin receptor gene. In the meantime, obtaining information about additional *OXTR* SNPs in association with behavioral data should allow us to identify haplotypes (chromosomes characterized by specific permutations of multiple SNPs) within these initial groupings that may have even stronger associations with particular attachment phenotypes. In any case, the differences between Caucasian and non-Caucasian infants documented in this study serve as a reminder of the difficulties involved in generalizing genetic contributions across populations.

As with all genetic association studies, our finding should be replicated in an independent sample in order to establish the robustness of the effect observed in our sample as well as to clarify its effect size. Further studies of the role of *OXTR* in infant behavior would be of particular relevance, as all previous studies have tested adult samples. Given the broad confidence interval of our reported effect in non-Caucasians, the inclusion of larger, more homogeneous samples in future research would be advisable. In Caucasians, it remains to be seen whether future studies using a much larger sample will establish a significant, reversed pattern of association between the alleles studied and attachment status (comparable to the opposite patterns of association in different ethnic groups between specific alleles at rs2254298 and autism risk observed in previous research).

Attachment behaviors in infants represent a relatively gross behavioral manifestation of infants' underlying cognitive and emotional processes. Further examination of finer-grained aspects of social information processing and behavior is needed. Not only will this advance our understanding of attachment processes, but it may also facilitate the identification of additional possible allelic

variants of *OXTR*. Closer examination of these building blocks of social information processing may also help clarify possible associations among *OXTR* alleles, attachment, and autism in individuals of different ethnicities.

One limitation of the current study is that we did not measure either parental behavior or genotype. Nonetheless, based on other examples in the developmental literature (Fox et al., 2005; Caspi and Moffitt, 2006; Bakermans-Kranenburg and van IJzendoorn, 2007; Barry et al., 2008), and on work examining parenting and gene expression in rodents (Meaney, 2001), we expect that future studies will find that *OXTR* interacts with caregiving to predict infant attachment. In addition, it is possible that the current results are an indirect reflection of the parents' genotype, particularly given Bakermans-Kranenburg and van IJzendoorn's (2008) finding that *OXTR* is related to parenting style. It should be noted however, that whereas Bakermans-Kranenburg and van IJzendoorn found an association between parenting and rs53576, the association reported here is with rs2254298. We did not find an association between attachment status and rs53576.

The identification of different functional variants of the oxytocin receptor gene sets the stage for beginning to examine causal differences among alleles. These differences may lie in the functional activity of the gene product itself, in the levels of its expression in different brain areas or at different times, or in the sensitivity of its expression to environmental influences. A clearer understanding of this biology promises to help us elucidate mechanisms of social stress-regulation that lead to individual differences in both adaptive and maladaptive psychological functioning.

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